



President Ronald Reagan smiles as he is applauded by Vice President George Bush, top left, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. after his State of the Union address.

## Reagan Challenges Congress

### Concessions Seem More Rhetorical Than Substantive

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan conched his second State of the Union address in the language of economic realism and bipartisan cooperation, but set out an overall budget strategy that challenges the Democratic leadership and even some of his Republican allies in Congress.

In an obvious effort to reassert his leadership on the economy and regain lost political momentum, Mr. Reagan listed a range of initiatives capped by a call for "a federal spending freeze," an idea borrowed and adapted from Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat.

But the concessions Mr. Reagan made to the changed political mood in Congress and the country in the face of the growing recession seemed more rhetorical than substantive.

Top administration officials have disclosed that the Reagan formula would translate into a significant increase in military spending, accompanied by real cuts in practically every major nonmilitary domestic program, while the president firmly holds the line on the tax cuts that he pushed through Congress in 1981.

Even before Mr. Reagan gave his address, Thomas J. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the House speaker, and such Republicans as Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, signaled that Congress would not accept the approach. Mr. Reagan acknowledged the political difficulties ahead, admitting that it was "easier to de-

scribe" his program "than it will be to enact."

Mr. Baker had foreshadowed other political troubles for Mr. Reagan by opposing another of his innovations: Tuesday night — a package of contingency taxes for 1983-85, designed to persuade the financial markets that huge federal deficits can be brought down from about \$200 billion to \$100 billion in 1985.

Even that enacts a bitter concession for Mr. Reagan, who had campaigned in 1980 on a pledge to bal-

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

ance the budget in 1983. Nonetheless, he chose to stick with the basic economic strategy he has pursued since taking office, rather than make a major midterm correction.

According to a senior White House official, the Reagan budget for 1984, on which Tuesday night's speech was based, would provide for real growth of 9 percent in military spending and a real cutback of 3 percent in the nonmilitary portion of the budget.

Some Republicans sympathetic to the president have been fearful that such an approach is politically unrealistic that Mr. Reagan runs the risk of having his budget strategy rejected almost out of hand.

Leading applause for Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Baker on the bipartisan agreement on revisions in the Social Security system — which provides retirement benefits and disability payments — Mr. Reagan sought to cheer his nationwide television audience with the theme that "America is on the mend."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Ex-Nazi Is Arrested In Bolivia for Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LA PAZ — Klaus Barbie, a former Nazi officer who is accused of having ordered the deaths of thousands of Jews and French resistance fighters, was arrested Wednesday in connection with fraud, the Bolivian government said.

Mr. Barbie, who was granted Bolivian citizenship in 1957 under the name Klaus Altmann, was known during the war as "the butcher of Lyons," the city where he was the Gestapo chief. He is said to have sent thousands of Jews to their deaths in concentration camps.

He was sentenced to death in absentia in France for crimes including the death by torture of a French resistance leader, Jean Moulin, and the killings of more than 40 children.

Mr. Barbie, 69, was arrested Tuesday after the Bolivian controller charged him with fraud against the state-owned Bolivian Mining Corp. He put up no resistance and was taken to Bolivia's national prison.

Mr. Barbie is accused of signing a contract for delivery of materials to the company and accepting a payment, believed to have been about \$10,000, but not satisfying



Klaus Barbie

the terms of the contract or returning the money.

The arrest followed a recent ruling by the Bolivian attorney general's office that a West German request to extradite Mr. Barbie, made in May, was proper.

Foreign Minister Mario Velarde said Tuesday that Mr. Barbie could face extradition proceedings, but he added that Mr. Barbie's arrest was not linked to the extradition request.

Asked by reporters on the Foreign Ministry's plan, he said, "We must proceed in extradition."

We had nothing to do with the arrest of Altmann," Mr. Velarde added. "It was an operation carried out by the Interior Ministry. We are aware of the West German embassy's extradition demand."

Mr. Barbie's lawyer, Constantino Carrion, said he would appeal Wednesday for his client's release.

The West German request was related to the murder of Jean Moulin, France requested Mr. Barbie's extradition for the murder of Mr. Moulin in 1974 but was turned down.

Mr. Barbie has lived in Bolivia for 31 years and had good relations with a series of right-wing military re-

gimes. But when President Hernan Siles Zuazo took office Oct. 10, his government indicated it would honor the extradition request. Mr. Siles Zuazo has not yet signed an official declaration on the matter.

Mr. Barbie, who still uses the name Altmann, has admitted he was a Nazi commander but denied he was responsible for the deaths.

In Bonn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that the extradition request stood. West German authorities sent a message in October to underscore the desire for Mr. Barbie's extradition, and Bolivian authorities responded that it was still under consideration.

Mr. Barbie has lived in Bolivia for 31 years and had good relations with a series of right-wing military re-

## Saudi Arabia Reasserts OPEC Role

### Shock Tactics on Pricing Proposals Cause Dissent

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**GENEVA** — In trying to win a production-sharing agreement from his colleagues in OPEC, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Ali Zaki Yamani, resorted to shock tactics this week in what seemed to many a risky attempt to reassert his country's role as OPEC's pace-setter.

From conversations with delegates and from comments by Sheikh Yamani at a news conference, his approach at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be summarized in this way:

The 13 nations must recognize that oil prices have to come down, at least a bit, in an orderly way. If they do not, Saudi Arabia and its allies will lower prices anyway and increase their production to win back the customers they have lost to price discounters within OPEC.

But if a maverick discounting is

halted, realistic production programs can be drawn up for all members, stability will return to the market and oil revenues will flow equitably.

The main support for Saudi Arabia's policy came from Kuwait, which thus firm up prices. A tentative agreement apparently was reached the first day, but it unraveled Monday in the dispute over a parallel pricing policy.

Saudi Arabia said at a news conference that Libya, Algeria and Nigeria should abandon their discounts. "If they cannot, or if

they think this is excessive, we are amenable to lowering prices" by that amount, he said.

Sheikh Yamani, despite the support of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, did not win his point, at least not for now. But both the Saudi delegate and his Venezuelan counterpart, Humberto Calderon Berti, indicated that they expected another OPEC meeting soon could resolve the issue.

"February will be an interesting month," Sheikh Yamani said.

Saudi Arabia's presentation in Geneva drew bitter comments from, most notably, the Iranian delegate, Mohammed Ghaemi, who publicly accused Sheikh Yamani of subterfuge.

At the same time, Saudi Arabia and its allies chose to defend prices by cutting production. Saudi Arabia's production has fallen by a third in six months.

The path taken by the Arabian Peninsula nations was relatively painless for them: They have small populations and huge monetary reserves.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Algeria	6.00 Dm.	Israel	1.50 Swiss Fr.
Austria	17.5	Italy	1.00 Lire
Bahrain	0.650 Dm.	Iceland	456 Fr.
Belgium	37.8 Fr.	Kenya	16.00 Shillings
Canada	C\$ 1.10	Lebanon	500 Drs.
Denmark	6.50 Dk.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Egypt	100 P.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Finland	5.50 Fm.	Malta	1.42 Lira
France	4.30 F.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Germany	2.20 Dr.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Great Britain	40 P.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Greece	50 Dr.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Netherlands	2.50 Nl.	Malta	1.42 Lira
Spain	1.25 Re.	Malta	1.42 Lira

U.S.	1.00 Dm.	U.S.	1.00 Dm.
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Greece

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Spain

U.S.

## Turk Denies Meeting With Agca Businessman Is Wanted in Italy in Pope's Shooting

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service  
SOFIA — A Turk wanted by Italian magistrates on suspicion of complicity in the shooting of Pope John Paul II said here that he had never met the man who shot the pontiff in 1981.

Bekir Celenk, said he had been in Bulgaria at the same time that Mehmet Ali Agca, the man convicted of shooting the pope, was reportedly there. Unconfirmed reports in Italian newspapers have said that Mr. Celenk offered Mr. Agca \$1.25 million in Deutsche marks on behalf of the Bulgarian secret service to shoot the pontiff.

The Bulgarian government has announced that it has detained Mr. Celenk because of the Italian charges.

Diplomats in Sofia believe that Bulgaria has no intention of allowing Mr. Celenk to leave the country should it release him. They suspect that he may for many years have collaborated with Sofia in dealings that, even if they do not include a conspiracy to murder the pope, may constitute illegal trade.

In addition to the warrant issued in Rome in the continuing investigation into the shooting of the

Swiss watch industry, where he worked as a watchmaker and watch exporter, he said.

In 1975 or 1976, he said, he bought a share in a small shipping company in Turkey. He pulled out of other interests by 1980, he said, and settled in London to run his shipping concern, Oscar Maritime.

He said that the company now owned three ships and that he owned 70 percent of the company as well as interests in other ships.

Moreover, narcotics agents in many countries, including the United States, have listed Mr. Celenk for more than a decade as a major suspect in heroin and morphine trafficking. He is believed to "launder" the proceeds of heroin sales in West Germany, a major market through his legitimate businesses.

Mr. Celenk spoke in Turkish to an interpreter, who translated into Bulgarian for a second translator, who rendered that into English.

He said he had lived in Turkey from his birth in 1934 until 1966. A Turkish official said that from adolescence Mr. Celenk had frequently been in trouble with the law and that he was a womanizer. He was sent to Western Europe by his father "to get him out of trouble."

By his own account, he settled in Munich, where he founded an import-export house, Trakia, in Munich and traveled widely throughout Europe on business. He said he was in Bulgaria in July 1980, at the time he is reported to have recruited Mr. Agca, but he



Bekir Celenk at a news conference in Sofia in December.

said he was there only to try to buy a ship.

He said he had met no one who fit Mr. Agca's description, then or at any other time.

He conceded that he had once met Musar Cedar Celebi, who is also a suspect in the investigation into the possible plot against the pope. Mr. Celebi was extradited

earlier this month from West Germany to Italy.

Mr. Celenk said the meeting with Mr. Celebi took place in 1980 in Frankfurt and lasted an hour.

"An old Turkish friend invited me and Celebi was a friend of his," he said. He said he had forgotten about Mr. Celebi until he read about his arrest.

## U.S. Says Begin Visit Isn't Now 'Opportunity'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Wednesday that Israel and the United States have agreed that a U.S. visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin was "not opportune" as long as serious problems involving Lebanon remain unsolved.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, was commenting on a Washington Post report from Jerusalem that said agreement on a date for Mr. Begin to go to the United States was being withheld as a form of pressure on Israel to agree to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Hughes said Mr. Begin was "always welcome," but added, "As no date for a meeting has been set, there is presumably a meeting of the minds that it's not opportune" for President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Begin to meet so long as "Lebanon dominates the discussion."

Mr. Hughes said "if Lebanon was still a problem, the two would be diverted from discussing other matters" such as the wider peace process.

A U.S. official in Jerusalem was quoted in The Post on Tuesday as saying Mr. Reagan had sent Mr. Begin a letter this month saying he did not want a meeting to be dominated by details on Israel's presence in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan "wants not just progress, but an agreement on withdrawal," the official was quoted as saying. "The president doesn't want to spend time hashing out minor details."

[In Jerusalem, Mr. Begin told the American-Israel Public Affairs

## Bonn Aide Sees Unity In Alliance

Genscher Says Reagan Promises Cooperation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday that Israel had again given up its demand for a peace treaty with Lebanon and for holding talks in Jerusalem. But he said Israel would not back down on its demand for arrangements in Lebanon based on its security needs.]

Larry M. Speakes, a deputy

White House spokesman, said

Wednesday that "we are trying to work out a mutually convenient date" for Mr. Begin to visit Washington.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, interviewed on television, declined direct comment on the report. Mr. Shultz said he had heard from Israel that Mr. Begin would like to concentrate on discussion of the West Bank issues and the basic peace process of Camp David. "We agree," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Begin went to the United States in November for a meeting with Mr. Reagan, but the prime minister's wife died and he returned to Israel. Another invitation was extended to Mr. Begin soon afterward.

The Post said the issue of Mr.

Reagan's visit was first raised in a letter from Mr. Reagan delivered by the United States' "certainly locked into the zero option" zero option is the U.S. proposal which neither the Soviet Union nor the U.S. would start medium-range missiles in Europe.

The president, who was photographed in the Oval Office with Mr. Genscher, laughed and said "No questions at the phone opportunity."

In a meeting Tuesday, Mr. Genscher told Secretary of State George P. Shultz that he continued to support the zero-option proposal, according to U.S. officials.

There has been concern in Washington that the government might abandon its support of U.S. stance in the face of growing opposition from voters.

Mr. Genscher briefed Mr. Shultz on the recent visit to Bonn of Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

## 2 Bulgarian Officials Protest Innocence in Plot on Pope

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

SOFIA — With unsurprising unanimity and indignation, two Bulgarian officials wanted for questioning by an Italian magistrate protested their innocence of any involvement in a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

The two officials, Todor S. Aivasov, 39, and Major Chelyo K. Vasilev, 40, who until recently had served in the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, were interviewed separately here by arrangement with the government.

Adhering to what clearly were his instructions, Major Vasilev insisted on reading a prepared denial of all accusations before accepting questions. "I deeply condemn, in reference to Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted of shooting the pope in May 1981, 'I have never seen him and never met him.'

Mr. Aivasov folded and unfolded his prepared denial throughout the interview but did not refer to its text until the end of an hourlong conversation to enter a similar denial and condemnation of terrorism.

Major Vasilev left Rome in August, before the arrest of Sergei I. Antonov, representative of the Bulgarian national airline, on Nov. 25 on suspicion of complicity in the assassination attempt and before his and Mr. Aivasov's names appeared in the Italian press as suspects sought by Judge Mario Martella.

Mr. Aivasov left Nov. 5, on what he called a routine visit to the Foreign Ministry in Sofia to discuss the budget of the embassy in Rome. He said that after his departure the Italian authorities had insisted into the possibility of lifting his judicial immunity and Bulgaria had reassigned him to duties at the ministry. He said he was in charge of the finances of several embassies in Europe.

"My first impulse was to return to Italy, immunity or no, to reply," he said, his voice rising. "It seemed even funny at first, a mistake. But I know the reality in Italy and I know what kind of guarantees I could expect."

Major Vasilev said he had been reassigned to an armor command that kept him partly in the field and partly in the capital. He returned at the end of his normal assignment, he said, emphasizing that he had stayed longer than expected.

The two scoured charges attributed to Mr. Agca in the Italian press that they had accompanied him for rehearsals on the two days preceding the attempt and drove him to St. Peter's Square, in a rented car, on the day of the crime, stopping at Mr. Aivasov's apartment to pick up pistols and grenades for the Bulgarians.

Mr. Aivasov said the apartment house in which he lived, a property of the embassy, was under constant surveillance by Italian secret agents and he would have been an uncommunicative spy if he had driven the assassin to the scene himself and gone to his house to pick up weapons on the way.

The officials said they had alibis for the three days in question but refused to disclose them.

"I remember what I did on May 11, 12 and 13, but I wouldn't be so naive as to tell it to the press," said the major. "It would give Agca's pilots a chance to correct their accusations."

The officer asserted that the Turkish terrorist was being prompted in his accusations by the Italian secret services. The purpose, he said, was either to divert attention from scandals that had implicated such agencies or a campaign against Bulgaria and other communist countries.

But neither official echoed a charge often made in the Bulgarian press that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was behind the accusations.

Responding to Italian press reports that Mr. Agca had proved his familiarity with the three Bulgarians who are implicated by describing one or more of their apartments and citing their unlisted telephone numbers, Mr. Aivasov said that he had no telephone. Major Vasilev said the three apartments in which he successively lived had telephones listed in their owners' names.

"If Agca mentioned my private number, it proves the secret service gave it to him," the major said. He refused to give his address.

The two Bulgarians said they had met Bekir Celenk, also wanted by Judge Martella for complicity, only once, at a news conference arranged by Bulgaria last month to deny the charges against its citizens.

According to French aid groups, the profile of people being assisted has changed to include a new group of poor, created through such setbacks as the loss of a job, illness or the breakup of a family.

On Monday, eight charity organizations met with President François Mitterrand to aid the people becoming known here as "the new poor."

On Wednesday, the government said it would create emergency aid centers. It also announced the creation of relief centers open 24 hours a day in 15 major cities and of aid outlets for single mothers.

## Democrats Propose Alternative Program

By Martin Schram

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats offered their view of the State of the Union in a slick, made-for-television production that was heavy on alternative proposals and relatively lean on the sort of attacks that are the traditional opposition party fare.

"We can criticize the Republicans," said Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware. "We think frankly, though, it's time we put up or shut up."

For half an hour on Tuesday night, over the three major commercial networks, cable and public television, the Democrats presented a series of proposals. Some were new, and many were carryover ideas from last year.

A new commitment that at least 3 percent of the gross national product be devoted to research and development.

A proposal by Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate minority leader, and James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the House majority leader, that would direct the Federal Reserve Board to act so that interest rates are lowered automatically in relation to inflation.

A new commitment that at least 3 percent of the gross national product be devoted to research and development.

Creation of a government and business council to help small farmers find new markets for their goods.

Creation of a National Investment Corp. to find and provide the capital funds for revitalization and modernization of basic industries.

An American Defense Education Act to improve teacher training and to emphasize mathematics, science, engineering and computer education.

A proposed goal to have the United States export more energy than it imports by the year 2000.

The repair of roads, rails and other elements of the nation's commercial transportation network.

Last year, the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's State of the Union address was an effort to accentuate the negative, with people in street interviews in which citizens gave their views on how bad the economy was getting.

This year there were a few such snippets, but the emphasis was on a fast-paced parade of Democratic officeholders, each presenting an abbreviated proposal.

Among the missing this year were all the Democrats who are running or are thinking about running for president, an effort to keep intra-party politics out of this political show, and Jimmy Carter, the only living Democratic former president.

The Democrats were not loath to attack Mr. Reagan's policies, but they did most of their punching with a velvet glove.



Nancy Reagan, right, is applauded before the president's State of the Union address by her son and daughter-in-law, Ron and Doria Reagan, front, and, in back, a Secret Service agent; Elizabeth Hanford Dole, nominated to be secretary of transportation; and Margaret M. Heckler, nominated to be secretary of health and human services.

## Tass Finds No Signs Of New Reagan Policy

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

The dispatch reflected a prevalent view in Moscow's public pronouncements that Mr. Reagan should not be expected to change his hard-line foreign policy at this stage and that his conciliatory tone was an attempt to ease fears in Western Europe about a possible escalation of the East-West confrontation.

Western diplomats, however, pointed out that the preliminary reaction to the president's speech also seemed to be directed at Western Europe and that its objective was to call into question the sincerity of Mr. Reagan's tone.

Tass criticized Mr. Reagan's remarks about arms control, saying that "we made no accompanying constructive proposals which would be aimed at solving this vital problem of the present day." It added that he repeated his "pseudo-zero option" proposal, which it accused him of distorting Soviet policies and resorting to "malicious

lies" about the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. The dispatch reflected a prevalent view in Moscow's public pronouncements that Mr. Reagan should not be expected to change his hard-line foreign policy at this stage and that his conciliatory tone was an attempt to ease fears in Western Europe about a possible escalation of the East-West confrontation.

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## Saudis Try to Reassert Leading Role in OPEC

(Continued from Page 1) increase in oil output, threatened to eclipse Saudi Arabia as the largest and most influential OPEC member. Before the revolution in Iran, daily output was 6 million barrels.

Preliminary talks in Bahrain about 10 days ago focused on worldwide oil prices. According to sources familiar with the progress of the meetings, Sheikh Yamani carefully avoided the word "differentials," which include premiums that OPEC countries, including Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, add to oil prices to reflect higher quality and nearness to industrial markets.

But for Saudi Arabia, an increase in differentials is the key to production problems. Saudi Arabia cannot accept a production limit without an increase in differentials to make Saudi Arabia's oil more competitive. Sheikh Yamani said.

So, on Sunday, as OPEC's ministers seemed on the verge of resolving the production dispute, the problem most had come to discuss.

Sheikh Yamani and his allies threw the meeting into disarray by demanding a discussion of differentials before they would accept a production program.

Some ministers, including Mr. Gharib of Iran, accused Sheikh Yamani of inventing the differentials issue, which the Iranian said had not been mentioned beforehand, to sabotage the meeting.

But, Sheikh Yamani told the delegates, time was running out: Britain planned to lower the price of North Sea oil by \$2 to \$3 "in a few days."

To avoid a downward price spiral that would destroy the oil market, he said, OPEC's dissidents would have to agree to lower all prices and adjust differentials in a manner favorable to the Arabian Peninsula nations.

If Britain's oil price dropped, he argued, the OPEC dissidents would be hit hardest, since they compete most directly with North Sea crude.

Sheikh Yamani's prediction about North Sea oil prices gained strength Monday when officials of the British National Oil Corp. acknowledged that their major customers had requested a review of prices at the end of January, as scheduled.

Oil prices on the spot, or non-contract, market also fell sharply. And as Arab delegates were quick

to note, by "talking down" the price of oil, Sheikh Yamani seems to have made a self-fulfilling prophecy: The prospect of lower prices among four key OPEC members was already having an effect on the spot market.

The sources gave no reasons for the government action against

Smith, 33, a U.S. citizen who has worked here 15 months for the Hong Kong-based news magazine, Mr. Smith is the first foreign journalist to be refused permission to work in Singapore in more than 10 years. He is out of Singapore on Wednesday and could not be reached for comment.

The correspondent was believed to have angered Singapore's Internal Security Department last year when he wrote that the state's Internal Security Act was being invoked frequently against political adversaries.</p

## Mixed-Race Basters Differ on Independence for Namibia

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service



The Washington Post  
Maans Beukes

### Many, Fearing Loss of Land to Blacks, See South Africa as Lesser Evil

REHOBOTH, South-West Africa — The 25,000 people who live in this dry and sparsely populated region of central South-West Africa, on a high plateau between the Namib and Kalahari deserts, take a special pride in being called Basters.

People of mixed race are called Basters in South Africa, and in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, the former German colony that South Africa has administered since World War II. But to call a mixed-race man from Rehoboth a colored is to insult him. He insists on being called a Baster, the Afrikaans word for bastard.

"It does not mean the same to us as it does to other people," said Hans Diergaard, a Baster leader. "We take a particular pride in the word. It emphasizes that we are different."

Coloreds, Mr. Diergaard said, resulted mostly from the early relationships between Afrikanders in South Africa and their Malayan and Javanese slaves.

"There are no slaves in our background," he said. "Our forefathers

switch in their role in Namibia's long struggle for independence.

Twenty years ago they were in the forefront of that struggle, among the first and most vigorous petitioners to the United Nations for international intervention to end South African control of Namibia.

Now they are among the most reluctant of all Namibian communities on the issue of independence, viewing South Africa as perhaps the lesser of two evils as they contemplate the prospect of a future under the South-West Africa People's Organization, an African nationalist movement.

"We worry that a SWAPO government would take over our territory and collectivize the land," said Mr. Diergaard. "That would be death for us because our land is our life, our history, our everything."

If the U.S.-led negotiations for Namibian independence were to result in elections for a winner-takes-all government, he said, the Basters might boycott them.

"If you participate," Mr. Dier-

gaard said, "then you must accept the outcome, and we will never accept anything that takes our land away from us."

One of the early petitioners to the UN was Maans Beukes, who lives in a small bungalow in Rehoboth, a sprawling village stretched out along a stony ridge.

The better houses are on top of the ridge, with a dramatic view across 50 miles (80 kilometers) of bush landscape to a range of jagged blue mountains on the horizon. The poorer houses are along the foot of the ridge.

Mr. Diergaard's house is on top with a Mercedes-Benz in the driveway. He also has a large farm in

the district. Mr. Beukes's bungalow is below. He runs a small shoe-making business in a back room, and teaches the craft to young Basters.

Mr. Beukes asserts that Mr. Diergaard typifies a young generation that has lost sight of the meaning of the Basters' history, which he says is a passionate commitment to independence without xenophobia.

He would vote for SWAPO, he says, and has a daughter who works for the insurgent group.

"We were the first people of color who managed to maintain a degree of independence," he said.

"There was a man who would never have gone soft," said Mr.

Beukes, pointing to a portrait of his father. "Nor will his son."

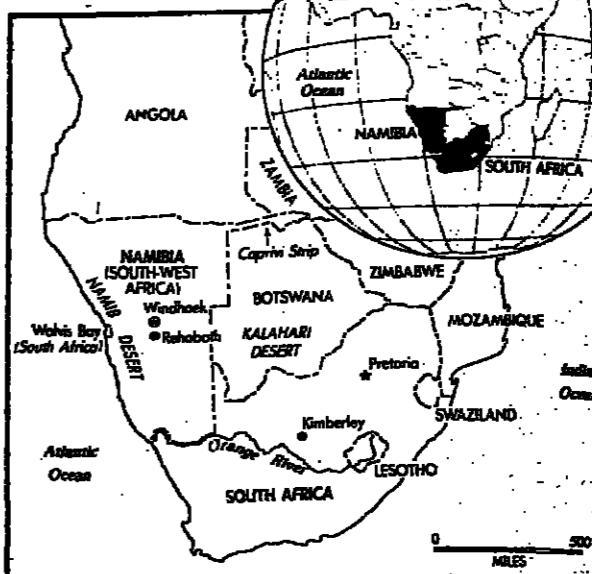
According to Mr. Beukes, the Basters are the progeny of early European explorers and adventurers who penetrated the South African hinterland. They settled on unoccupied land along the Orange River in northern Cape Province.

Their location cannot be pinpointed now, but they have acquired a mystical significance in Baster folklore.

With the discovery of the world's largest diamond deposits around nearby Kimberley in 1867, many white diggers arrived. In the surge of development that followed, the Basters found themselves being pushed off their land.

Under a leader named Hermanus Van Wyk, they trekked north into the arid central plateau of Namibia, with the sandy Kalahari to the west and the stormy Kalahari to the east.

For a price of 100 wagons and oxen, 50 horses and £100 sterling, which was a fortune in those days, Van Wyk bought a large tract of land from Namibia's then-domi-



nant tribe, the Hereros. That was 16 years before Bismarck colonized German colonists and the South Africans took away thirds of it.

Now many are wondering: SWAPO will take the rest.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

The Public Service of Canada is an equal opportunity employer.

La Fonction publique du Canada offre des chances égales d'emploi à tous.

## Offshore Exploration and Development

The Canada Oil and Gas Land Administration (COGLA) is mandated to direct, co-ordinate and facilitate the successful recovery of Canadian oil and gas resources, both offshore and north of 60° latitude.

### Director of Production

COGLA has an opening in its Ottawa office for a senior professional engineer in an executive capacity. The challenge is to administer the regulatory requirements for engineering approval of oil and gas production facilities in Canada's frontier regions. The position requires extensive experience in the design and construction of offshore platforms and production systems, and underwater pipelines.

Candidates should be certified engineers with a proven ability to manage a professional engineering team and have a high level of interpersonal communication skills.

While the work will primarily be in English, the successful candidate must also be able to work in French. Unilingual persons who can demonstrate the aptitude to become bilingual and who are willing to undertake language training are invited to apply.

Please reply before February 25, 1983

### Offshore Managers

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## SCIENCE

## Assessing Dioxin's Danger To Humans: Proof Is Elusive

By Wayne Biddle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The deadly chemical dioxin, an unwanted byproduct of herbicides, pesticides and other industrial products, is raising increasing concern among government agencies, scientific researchers and people who may come in contact with it.

Communities from New York to Oregon have reported human health problems that they fear are linked to exposure to dioxin, although the links have not been proved scientifically.

Officials in Missouri say the number of sites they believe contaminated by the chemical has risen to about 100, and Governor Christopher S. Bond has asked the state legislature to set up a special fund to help clean them up.

Research biologists and environmental scientists generally agree that in laboratory experiments on animals, dioxin has more harmful effects, and in smaller doses, than any chemical man has produced. Twenty-five millionths of a gram is known to be potent enough to kill a two-pound animal. There are 28 grams in an ounce.

But scientific proof of the effect on humans has been elusive. Conducting tests of toxic chemicals on people is ethically unacceptable and establishing epidemiological proof by looking for correlations between exposure and effect on a given population is not always possible. In some cases, cancer may not develop for 30 years after exposure to a chemical carcinogen.

Among the other unknowns about dioxin is how much of it there is in the country and how much is being produced.

Dioxin is nearly insoluble in water, but it clings tightly to soil particles and dissolves in organic solvents like alcohol or oil. It can enter the body by direct skin contact, ingestion or inhalation.

**DIOXIN** was contained in oil sprayed almost a decade ago as a dust-control measure at stables and along roadsides throughout eastern Missouri. In recent months concern has risen about dioxin's long-lasting effects on residents of Times Beach, Missouri, and other areas and state and federal officials have been finding more and more sites at which the chemical was dumped.

Dioxin was among the hazardous chemicals found in 1978 at the Love Canal, near a residential neighborhood of Niagara Falls, New York. It was also a chemical

contaminant of the defoliant Agent Orange, used in Vietnam. Humans who have been exposed to it near Love Canal, in Vietnam or in situations such as train wrecks or factory explosions have suffered a variety of severe health problems, including kidney and liver ailments, birth defects and cancer.

But whether it was the dioxin that caused the ailments among the humans exposed to it has not been determined to the satisfaction of medical researchers.

**ONLY** in recent months have scientists begun to make what they now regard as an important breakthrough. They believe a clearer understanding of the effect of dioxin on health is emerging.

Not until recent years were many physicians even trained to recognize symptoms of so-called chemical diseases. Moreover, scientists, underscoring the frequent difficulty in proving cause and effect in medicine, emphasize that it took 40 years to establish a link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Spokesmen at the Dow Chemical Corp. said that by testing their output of the dichlorophenol herbicide 2,4-D nine times every 24 hours, they make sure dioxin contamination never exceeds 1 part per billion. Although 2,4-D is closely related to 2,4,5-T, it is not generally contaminated with TCDD. It does contain other less toxic dioxins, though there has been almost no research on the effects of these.

The possible risk posed by even that level of dioxin must be weighed, industry spokesmen say, against the enormous economic value of the products.

**ASSESSING** that risk is, of course, part of the problem. Researchers say the risk begins to appear in animals with exposure in the parts-per-1,000 billion range. The Centers for Disease Control has advised Missouri officials that materials containing more than one part per billion of TCDD should be removed from residential areas.

But that figure itself has caused some confusion. Dr. Renate D. Kimbrough of the federal disease agency expressed annoyance with news accounts that reported, incorrectly, that the agency considered dioxin concentrations below 1 part per billion in soil to be "safe." Although that is the detection limit being used in soil tests at residential areas in Missouri, she said, it represents a compromise between health concerns and cleanup practicalities. Dr. Kimbrough said ex-

posure to lower concentrations over extended periods could still present a health risk.

In one area of Missouri, the Environmental Protection Agency said, dioxin was found last fall in surface soil concentrations of 300 parts per trillion. The federal agency calculates that exposure to this soil presents an added cancer risk, for children who ingest it regularly, of as much as 35 percent. That is, these children have a 35 percent greater chance of contracting cancer in their lifetime than those who do not ingest the soil. This is regarded as above the approximately 30 percent risk of cancer that all Americans face.

The special properties of chlorinated phenols, of which dioxins can be a byproduct, are what make them so useful to an industrial society. But those properties, such as heat resistance and electrical resistance, insolubility in water, and chemical durability, are also what make the phenols biologically threatening. Among other things, the substances may collect in living organisms at higher concentrations than in the surrounding ecosystem, a process known as bioaccumulation.

In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species tested, Dr. Kimbrough's laboratory said, TCDD induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant. But the enzymes are now often thought of as a double-edged sword, because organisms that have a high capacity for producing them are more susceptible to tumors at the spot where a carcinogen is administered, while those with a low capacity show distinct cancers such as leukemia or lymphoma.

According to Dr. Nancy Kim of the New York State Department of

## Estimated Risk of Chemical Pollutants

Percentage of increased risk of cancer, calculated on the basis of animal experiments and human epidemiologic studies, to a person weighing 150 pounds who, over a 70-year lifespan, breathes air containing one microgram of substance per cubic meter.

SUBSTANCE	USE	PERCENT RISK OF CANCER
Acrylonitrile	Making acrylic fibers	.031
Allyl chloride	Electric power	.000098
Arsenic	Wood preservative	.34
Benzene	Paints, solvents	.00074
Beryllium	Alloys, ceramics	27.0
Cadmium	Paints, batteries	.2
Dimethyltriazine	Plastics, herbicides	.29
Dioxin	Pesticides, herbicides	100.0

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

## TB Battle Is Far From Won

By Brenda C. Coleman

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Most of the sanatoriums were shut down years ago. The mobile X-ray units no longer roll through dilapidated neighborhoods, and school children no longer fidget in anticipation of skin tests.

But the disease — tuberculosis — hasn't disappeared.

"It is particularly problematic for us," says Dr. Gerald Burke, chairman of the department of medicine at Cook County Hospital. "We have to see either the poor who can't afford the medications or the prototypical skid row bum, who as soon as he leaves the hospital, stops taking the medications."

Cook County Hospital treated twice as many tuberculosis cases in 1982 than in 1981 — up to 600 from 300, according to Dr. Burke.

Health officials nationwide reported 27,373 new cases of tuberculosis in 1981 — a slight decrease from 1980. But Powell says the figure can be misleading because it fails to reflect a great number of victims who have had the disease for many months or years.

And it also fails to show the gains TB is making in some metropolitan areas. In Los Angeles and San Francisco, new cases rose 18 percent in 1981, and Miami had the highest TB rate in the nation — 87 cases per 100,000 people.

"I think there has been a return of interest in tuberculosis as a problem," says Dr. Kenneth E. Powell of the TB control division at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. "Everybody had thought TB was simply going to disappear. It may disappear, but if it does, we're going to have to work at it."

New treatment methods have done more to promote the perception that tuberculosis has disappeared than to achieve a reduction in the number of cases, Dr. Powell says.

"In the old days, people were sent to sanatoriums for months at a time, but now they are usually treated in a hospital for only a few weeks, and many don't have to enter a hospital at all," he said.

Patients don't spread the disease as long as they continue medication, he says.

The study might provide the first international confirmation of a 1977 report from Sweden suggesting that forestry workers exposed to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have a roughly fivefold higher incidence of soft-tissue sarcomas. In addition, several studies have revealed an increased incidence of Hodgkin's disease among lumberjacks and woodworkers.

ing bacteria to confine them, forming a small, hard lump called a "tuberclerc."

As the bacteria grow in the lung, they invade new cells and the area of lung tissue they occupy becomes larger. The tissue cells die, and the whole area becomes soft. Finally, the soft tissue liquefy and the liquid material is coughed up, leaving a small cavity in the lung.

Formerly incurable, the disease was once so widespread it was called the white plague. In 1918, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, 118,000 people died in the United States of TB.

But medical advances in the 1940s led to three drugs — isoniazid, streptomycin and paraaminosalicylic acid — used alone or in combination to effect a cure.

TB no longer has the destructive impact that it used to have.

People aren't sent away from their homes. In many cases, a person never has to be put in the hospital at all," Dr. Powell says.

Yet tuberculosis killed 1,780 people in the United States in 1981. And at best, successful treatment requires 18 months.

From 1968 through 1978, the number of new TB cases in the United States declined an average of 5.6 percent annually. But from 1979 through 1981, the decline slowed to 1.4 percent.

"It looks like [during 1982] we may have resumed our previous rate of decline, but it's really too early to say," according to Dr. Powell.

"A lot of the cases in 1979 and 1980 were attributable to the Indochinese refugees," Dr. Powell said. "But in 1981, that no longer seemed to account for the failure of the rate to decline."

Higher incidences of the disease seem to move around, Dr. Powell says. In California, the incidence increased in 1979, 1980 and 1981. In Kansas and South Carolina, the incidence rose for both 1980 and 1981. Twenty-one states had a higher rate in 1981 than in the previous year.

Part of the problem, says Dr. Burke, is the resistance to medication some tuberculosis bacteria develop when treatment is discontinued after a short period of time.

"And it's not just resistance to one drug, it's to a number of drugs, and that requires long-term hospital stays," Dr. Burke says.

"A lot of people think it's a disease of the past and are surprised to learn that it's still around," says Dr. Laurence Farer, director of the CDC's division of TB control. "It hasn't disappeared and it isn't going to disappear for many, many years. It's going to be a long, hard battle."

## For Summer, Saint Laurent Pure and Simple

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent's show Wednesday had every woman in the room humming: "If I were a rich woman."

On the runway framed with oleander leaves and white orchids, the clothes were Saint Laurent at his best, and the wild applause was a tribute to the unrivaled king of Paris.

It was a good show both onstage and offstage, and the see-and-be-seen crowd included Catherine Deneuve, wearing a brown leather Saint Laurent suit, as did some of the younger customers, such as Baronne Van Zuylen, Olympia de Rothschild, Florence Grimaud and Betty Catroux. Saint Laurent's mother was there, too, as well as in the second row, and wearing last season's red sweater suit.

True to himself, Saint Laurent did nothing dramatically different but kept honing his look. The result was as pure a collection as he has ever designed: controlled, disciplined, yet sexy and totally Parisian. Without missing a beat, he kept saying the same: "Less is better."

Although summer collections are often treated more lightly than winter ones, this one showed a remarkable amount of work. A great many of the clothes will fit right in with the lives of his rich customers, who travel all year and do not keep to the seasons. As Pauline Karpidas, a London socialite who has houses in Paris, Athens, Cannes, London and New York, said: "I could wear any of those suits under a fur coat."

The opening numbers were all gray suits, in understated flannel stripes or Prince of Wales checks. But the treatment was slightly different, less hard-chic and more gently feminine and softly fitted, with bosom waist and hips all very much there. Serious as they were, these were not clothes to wear at ladies' luncheons.

Other flirtatious tricks included diamond ankle straps, diamond cuffs, diamond heart pendants, tulip skirts, white carnations at the back of bowler hats and soft floating chiffon scarves. Matching soft-chiffon blouses had deep plunging décolletés instead of high-closing bows.

The new Saint Laurent tonic comes in bright jersey — turquoise, green or cerise — trimmed with equally vivid tricolor braid. Every other designer in Paris has shown black and white, but it takes Saint



Saint Laurent's black-and-white satin dress with belt.

many topped by his famous Spencer jacket that had been copied right and left. Saint Laurent's strongest statement was all those coatdressess, often double-breasted and closed with gold buttons, as well as short suits under three-quarter coats.

The newest addition to evening wear is beaded sweaters over black or white long, clinging crepe skirts. Snaky satin sheaths were a lesson in draping, with Saint Laurent handling opulent Marocain crepe with peerless technique. Some of the best were black and white, draped at both shoulder and hip, but the black dress, with a bare back except for a string of diamonds around the waist, brought down the house. So did a frothy cascade of black mille, which made the model look as if she were wrapped in cotton candy.

This was bonus day in Paris fashion as Givenchy also delivered a superb collection, which should go straight to his rich American customers' hearts. It was full of the kind of clothes that make private planes, Maxim's luncheons, summers in the Hamptons and winters in the Bahamas.

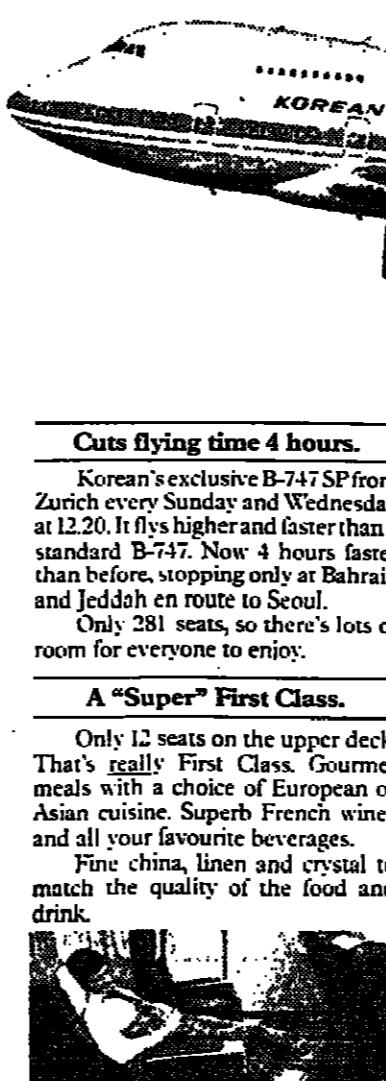
Givenchy cinched it with black patent leather belts and puffed sleeves on practically everything including a great many coats. His new leather coats and suits were printed with camis stripes or giant houndstooth.

Of all Paris designers, Givenchy understood summer best, and his clothes were like a trip to the sunshine. Vibrant turquoise, raspberry and a brilliant yellow, often shown with black, Givenchy showed strong Dufy and Matisse prints.

But, as in the case of Saint Laurent's collection, the evening is where it's at, and that's what culture is all about. In one of the most opulent evening wear collections in Paris, Givenchy showed quite a few stunners, including demure and not so demure gowns — from flamenco ruffles with beaded bodices to iridescent sequins à la Raquel Welch.

Although he had a few pants,

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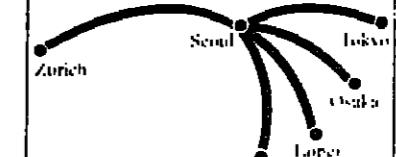
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## Mitterrand to Visit Swiss

United Press International

BERN — President François Mitterrand will travel to Switzerland in April to pay the official visit by a French head of state to Switzerland since 1910.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Reverse Oil Shock

The OPEC countries, for the fourth time in recent months, have failed to agree on the price of oil, and suddenly everyone seems alarmed that it may drop. Why, in heaven's name? Lower oil prices would not be an undiluted blessing. But if this third, reverse oil shock occurs it should be welcomed.

The first two shocks in 1973 and 1979, sent the price soaring and caused economic havoc. Conditions have now changed profoundly. Conservation, recession and new oil sources like the North Sea and Mexico have glutted the market. And there is war in the Islamic nations. Saudi Arabia, struggling to retain its standing in the Middle East, has poured in huge sums to back Iraq against Iran.

All these conditions put intense pressure on OPEC's official \$34-a-barrel price, and that raises the strange new question: Would a price drop be good or bad? Anyone who drives a car knows it's good. A \$2-a-barrel price decline would lower gas prices in the United States by a nickel a gallon, wholly offsetting the gas tax increase coming in April. There would be other, far larger consumer benefits. Brazil, burdened by the world's largest foreign debt, would save on oil imports. So would other im-

porting countries, including the United States.

There would be some problems. The prospect of a price war sent the British pound to a new low and sent oil stocks plunging on Wall Street. Britain stands to lose North Sea oil revenue. Some of the oil giants would lose, too, depending on whether they make their money from crude or refining. Banks that have lent to oil companies and to oil countries would worry about diminished income. A \$2-a-barrel drop would cost Mexico alone \$1 billion a year. Sharp cuts would drive Nigeria to the wall; along with some other producing countries, it would have to be rescued.

The world economy is near crisis; new shocks will aggravate some problems. But the case for lower oil prices remains compelling, most of all because they would stimulate economic expansion. If the reduction is gradual, the adjustment need not be difficult. If price-slashing breaks out, the major nations will have to put together more rescue packages. Britain and Canada — even Kuwait and the Saudis — could be seriously hurt. But the world's overriding need is economic recovery. Lower oil prices would help.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Watching the Saudis

The quarrel over oil-pricing has raised much excited speculation about the future of OPEC. A more important question is the future of Saudi Arabia. Everyone knows that the prospects for political stability in the Gulf region are uncertain. The point is worth further consideration, for events around the Gulf will influence the price of oil far more powerfully than the survival or collapse of OPEC.

The antagonism between Iran and Saudi Arabia goes well beyond oil and money. The latter are only the weapons in a larger struggle. When the OPEC meeting collapsed Monday, the Iranian oil minister, Mohammed Gharazi, triumphantly exclaimed, "We have also succeeded in breaking the political power of Saudi Arabia, which stems from oil." He meant that the Saudis were no longer unilaterally setting OPEC policy, but the choice of words suggests further meanings as well.

Like everything in that part of the world, friction between the two countries goes back a long way. It was well established before the Iranian revolution, but the revolution carried it to a new pitch. Populist Moslem fundamentalism of the Khomeini variety sees its true and essential enemy in the immensely wealthy and cosmopolitan hierarchy across the Gulf. Iraq's attack on Iran, followed by more than two years of war between them, has added an

other kind of tension, since the Saudis have been giving the Iraqis financial support. In terms of national power, the Saudis have more oil but the Iranians have more people. Iran's population is about 40 million. The Saudis have always been extremely sensitive, not to say secretive, about their population figures; they claim 9 million people, but other estimates range as low as 5.5 million.

As for OPEC, it never pushed up oil prices, and the collapse of OPEC would not bring prices down. The price of oil shot up in the 1970s because the industrial economies had been growing so rapidly that they suddenly began pressing the limits of the world's oil supply. OPEC only followed the market upward. It has been less important as an attempted cartel than as a rallying point for all of the Third World's hopes for global redistribution of wealth on a grand scale. If the price of oil now begins to sag and OPEC falls apart, there is going to be a great vengeful hymn by the poor countries along the equator, and particularly in the Middle East, for villains.

All of that is a reminder that the two great upward surges of oil prices in the 1970s followed, respectively, a war and a revolution in the Middle East. There is no reason to assume that it can't happen again.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Backward in Namibia

To justify its illegal occupation of Namibia, South Africa has long maintained that it was staying on to protect the cause of pluralism against leftist usurpers, and particularly to advance a genuine grass-roots party called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. That argument collapsed last week, however, when South Africa dissolved the alliance's grip on power in Namibia, treating Dirk Mudge, the alliance leader, as a disposable puppet.

The details that led to Pretoria's resumption of direct control are confusing but worth pursuing. South Africa is under orders from a virtually unanimous United Nations to relinquish the former German colony, which was assigned to it as a League of Nations mandate. But instead of preparing free elections that could lead to independence, the South Africans have stalled for a decade and pretended that they already permit home rule and encourage multiracial politics among Namibia's one million blacks and 70,000 whites.

And indeed, under South Africa's tutelage an elected National Assembly picked Mr.

Mudge, a white rancher, as its leader. But many whites found him too liberal while many blacks were unimpressed by his efforts to eradicate racism. With his term coming to an end he evidently wanted to prove he was nobody's stooge; as a gesture to Namibia's blacks, he led a move to abolish observance of South Africa's holidays, one of which celebrates military victories over blacks. But Pretoria's viceroy, the administrator-general, vetoed this plan and dissolved the Assembly, ditching Mr. Mudge in the process. Whatever the tensions that yielded this result, it is now plain that Namibia is no more autonomous than any other South African territory.

As long as that is so, no local leader can hope to outbid Marxist-led guerrillas for popular support. Yet the avowed purpose of Pretoria's foot-dragging on independence has been its desire to deny leftists control of Namibia. And the longer it retains control, the harder it becomes for moderate-minded Namibians to establish themselves as alternatives.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### An Uncertain Oil Future

#### Zero as a Yardstick

The renewed nervousness of the markets after the breakdown of the OPEC talks is the most natural thing in the world, for dealers are now groping their way forward in a thick fog of uncertainty. There is now a clear possibility of a major break in the oil price, which has negative implications for sterling and raises disturbing questions about the safety of energy-security loans in such countries as Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela and even Canada. Indeed, some fall in the price is now necessary to fulfill the Saudi hope that a weak market will frighten OPEC back into harmony.

— The Financial Times (London).

### FROM OUR JAN. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Iranian Mob Wins Out

#### 1933: Billion-Dollar Relief

TEHRAN — A large mob surrounded the Governor's residence and demanded that a certain Reza, who was in prison there for murdering his brother, be handed over to it. On the Governor's refusal to give him up the mob stormed the residence, released all the prisoners and got hold of Reza, whom it riddled with shots. At Teheran several clashes between political parties have taken place lately, many being killed and wounded. A telegram reached here stating that Prince Firman Firma, commanding the troops on the Turkish frontier, had retired to Mandab, Eshtham-e-Saltaneh. President of the National Assembly, has resigned. The people insist upon the execution and punishment of the leaders of the recent troubles.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1983

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

## Statistics Index

AMEX Prices	P.11	Flight Notes	P.10
NYSE Prices	P.8	Gold Markets	P.7
Commodity Stocks	P.10	Harris & Lewis	P.11
Currency Rates	P.7	Interest Rates	P.8
Commodities	P.11	Market Summary	P.8
Dividends	P.11	OTC Stocks	P.9
Earnings Reports	P.8	Other Markets	P.11

Page 7

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD KOHRBACH

## A Veteran Market Analyst Says The Only Rule Is Stay Flexible

THE venerable Dow theory's most prominent exponent, Richard Ross, is marking his 25th year as editor of Dow Theory Letters, published in La Jolla, California. Here's what he has learned about the stock market in all those years:

• There are no immutable rules pertaining to buying and selling stocks. There are a lot of probabilities on Wall Street, but no certainties. Just about every time a rule gathers a universal following, it ceases to work.

• Every investment position expects a psychic toll. I don't care what you buy 500 shares of Telephone or 1,000 shares of Warner Communications or \$1 million worth of government bonds or a home in Coral Gables, each of those moves will take something out of your guts. Therefore, never make a move that your insides can't handle. And be prepared to take the tension or anxiety generated by the move.

• This may come as a shock to some people, but you can lose money following a Wall Street guru (otherwise known as market genius). I've seen it happen over and over again. Yes, there are geniuses on Wall Street, but there are no geniuses who are right all the time.

• The least understood but most important concept in investing is risk-reward. Successful investors always understand risk-reward. The basic of risk-reward is simple: How much can I make versus how much I can lose.

• The best risk-reward situation occurs when values are temporarily depressed due to unusual circumstances.

• Here's a rule I've seen proved over and over: Greed, over-speculation and "positions that are too large" tend to be disastrous. Never go over your head with a position, regardless of how good that particular item may appear. The market has an uncanny instinct for destroying pigs. It invariably leads them to slaughter.

• This is a rule that I've learned to respect over the years: It's absurdly simple, but profound. The rule is that "the market can do anything."

• Occasionally, very occasionally, you're going to have to deal with a big primary bear market. When that happens, you've got to protect your assets. Because when a big-bear market hits, the work and savings of a lifetime can be decimated — and the chances are you'll never make a full financial recovery. Therefore, don't pooh-pooh the big bear. When he shows (and it may occur a few times in your lifetime) you must get out of his way. Riding a major bear market is the financial world's counterpart to suicide.

Mr. Russell described the Dow theory, a method of identifying major stock market trends by charting movements of the Dow Jones industrial and transportation averages, as the "grandfather of technical analysis." He said the high point for him and the Dow theory as a forecaster was calling the 1974 market bottom "right on the button."

"Right now, the market looks very strong, absorbing a lot of bad news these last few days," he said. "It appears to be correcting internally."

## Bright Future for Cable

With a \$1.5 billion capital spending pie — the amount that it is expected cable television will be generating annually in Europe by the late 1980s — the outlook appears appetizing for CATV suppliers. Textron Corp., probably the leading "pure play" in the field, is making the rounds to set up joint manufacturing facilities with big European electronics companies or to build its own plants.

"How fast Europe moves into CATV will not be determined by consumer demand but by politics," said Carl Fehlke, Textron president. While entertainment has been the impetus for cable TV in America, European governments see it as a broad-based communications system, and they are concerned about exercising control.

Yet he sees the market potential in Europe (where Textron has had a foothold for 10 years with offices selling traditional electronics testing equipment) greater than in the United States. There, 30 percent of the country is cabled and subscribers total 25 million to 30 million, a figure expected to double by 1990.

Textron, whose sales and earnings per share have advanced the last four years at annual rates of 57 and 95 percent, respectively, is a Bear Sterns buy recommendation.

Drexel Burnham, in a report called "Evolution of the Media in the 1980s," predicts that "large multi-faced media companies with significant cable participation" will prove "rewarding long-term investments." Named are Time, Cox Communications, Times Mirror, Capital Cities Communications and Multimedia.

John C. Ball, special situations analyst with Paine Webber, is featuring two over-the-counter stocks with contrasting earnings records in meeting with European investors.

Western Digital, a turnaround attraction, is coming off a 51-cent-a-share loss in 1982. Mr. Ball expects the manufacturer of highly sophisticated semiconductor chips — whose "orders are strong now" — to earn 10 cents this year and 35 cents a share in 1984. Kaman, a conglomerate making helicopters and bearings, is posting its 14th straight year of earnings gains. He called Kaman "a sleeper."

Other smaller, technology-oriented stocks he is recommending are, in order, Decision Data, Rockwell, Comsat and Thermo Electron. But like his first two choices, he noted, they are "not cheap."

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 26, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	DM.	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.
Amsterdam	5.249	4.162	39.845	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
Brussels	5.249	4.162	39.845	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
London (D)	5.245	4.165	39.845	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
Paris	5.245	4.165	39.845	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
Paris	5.245	4.165	39.845	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
Zurich	5.202	4.135	38.555	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
ECU	4.920	3.812	32.555	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
ISDR	1.0700	0.8700	24.985	38.81	3.9716	5.617	134.00	31.255	1.2000
Dollar Values									
U.S. Currency	1.0745	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Australian \$	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Austrian schilling	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Canadian \$	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Swiss Franc	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Danish krone	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
Euro	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
ECU	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
ISDR	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200
U.S. Dollars	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200	1.0200

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

## INTEREST RATES

## Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 26

	Statis	French	ECU	SDR
1 M.	8.0%	5.4%	2.9%	2.1%
2 M.	8.0%	5.4%	2.9%	2.1%
3 M.	9.0%	5.4%	3.6%	2.1%
6 M.	9.1%	5.4%	3.6%	2.1%
1 Y.	9.1%	5.4%	3.6%	2.1%

	Close	Prev.
British	8.0%	8.0%
Bank Rate	8.0%	8.0%
Call Money	11%	11%
91-day Treasury Bill	11%	11%
3-month Interbank	11%	11%

	Close	Prev.
French	8.0%	8.0%
Call Money	11%	11%
One-month Interbank	11%	11%
3-month Interbank	11%	11%

## GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Mon.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Tue.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Wed.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Thu.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Fri.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Sat.	48.00	48.00	47.80
Sun.	48.00	48.00	47.80

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank, Beta, BNP, and Tavarne.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Official Ratings for London, Paris, and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York, Moody's & Hormann.

Lloyd's Bank, Beta, BNP, and Tavarne.

## A Roundup of Fourth Quarter Bank Results

1982 results for the nation's 15 largest bank holding companies

Return on Assets	Return on Equity	Leverage	Change in Earnings
Return on each \$100 of average total assets	Return on each \$100 of average stockholder equity	Primary capital as a percent of average total assets*	Percent change in operating earnings from 1981
J. P. Morgan	10.85	J. P. Morgan	10

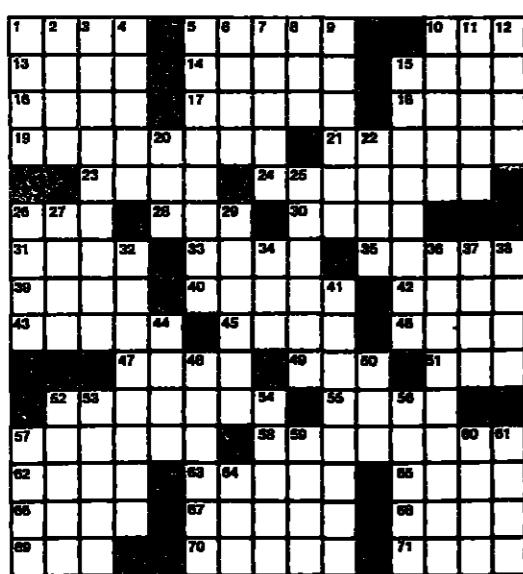








## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Dolomites
- 3 Emulate
- 5 Rickey
- 7 Henderson
- 10 Kite
- 13 Connected
- 14 Vampire
- 15 Snudge
- 17 Black
- 17 Ludwig and Jennings
- 18 P. for Jennings
- 19 More like past
- 21 Ancient ruler of the universe
- 23 School sub.
- 24 Creations of P. for Jennings
- 26 City of disgust
- 28 Bud Abbott's first baseman
- 30 Neighbor of Nev.
- 31 Dry
- 33 Pitfall
- 35 Joke
- 36 Acress Louise
- 42 Grasping
- 43 —Tribunal
- 45 Score for Orr, once
- 46 —Verde
- 47 Access
- 48 Style
- 51 Butt

**DOWN**

- 1 Voleed surprise
- 2 Timber wolf
- 3 Spring task in Iowa
- 4 Irish playwright-poet
- 5 Deceptions
- 6 D. 1980
- 7 Titles in Islam
- 8 Need a G.P.
- 9 East Indian sailor
- 10 "Grief weeps."
- 11 Kerosene
- 12 Nasal group
- 13 Blends and prill
- 15 Closed carries
- 16 Shoshoneans
- 17 Dukes
- 18 Conservative doctrine
- 19 His name means "long tail."
- 20 Gunshot
- 21 U.S. author: 1900-55
- 22 A.A.A. concerns
- 23 Astaire
- 24 Word for
- 25 Chervil
- 26 Wild marjoram
- 27 Goneril, to Lear
- 28 Druggist's place: Abr.
- 29 "Long and Far Away"
- 30 Careless mistake
- 31 P. for Jennings
- 32 Old brother of Moses
- 33 Eyelid
- 34 "Long, 1945"
- 35 Dr. Shad's predecessor
- 36 To the
- 37 P. for Jennings
- 38 Dutch town
- 39 Shad
- 40 Slippery
- 41 Gads's
- 42 Old man
- 43 "What does AROUND mean?"
- 44 "TWO TENS, A FIVE, AND THREE ONES"
- 45 "GREAT BIT! ... HOW'D SHE DO THAT?"
- 46 "ON THE GRILLE OF HER STUDEBAKER."
- 47 "IVE GOT A NEAT LITTLE ITEM FOR YOUR LATE NEWS SIGNOFF."
- 48 "A 90-YEAR-OLD NUN CARRIED A BOY SCOUT ACROSS A BUSY INTERSECTION TODAY!"
- 49 "WOW!"
- 50 "WOW!"
- 51 "WOW!"
- 52 Port on the Ohio
- 53 Shoshoneans
- 54 Dukes
- 55 Conservative
- 56 "Long tail."
- 57 Gunshot
- 58 Chervil
- 59 Wild marjoram
- 60 Goneril, to Lear
- 61 Druggist's place: Abr.
- 62 "Long and Far Away"
- 63 Old brother of Moses
- 64 Eyelid
- 65 Dr. Shad's predecessor
- 66 "Long, 1945"
- 67 Birdie beater
- 68 Active one
- 69 "Long, 1945"
- 70 "Long and Far Away"
- 71 Diminutive suffix
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## PEOPLE

Stoppard Play Wins  
London Stage Award

"The Real Thing," Tom Stoppard's drama about love and identity, was named the best play of 1982 in the annual stage award presented by The Standard, London evening newspaper. Play stars Roger Rees, who plays Nicholas in the Royal Shakespeare Company's recent and acclaimed adaptation of Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby." The best-musical award went to "Windy City," a British make based on "The Front Page." "Noises Off," by Michael Frayn, was best comedy of the year. McCawen's portrayal of an adolf Hitler in "The Portage to Cristobal of A.H." won him best-actor award. Judi Dench was best actress for her performance as Lady Bracknell in "The Importance of Being Earnest," and Harold Pinter's latest play, "Kind of Alaska." A special award to Sir John Gielgud was presented by his longtime colleague, Ralph Richardson.

Wayne Dickinsons, the sailor who hasn't been heard from in more than two months in his attempt across the Atlantic in a tiny sailboat, was spotted by a freighter over weekend. Wayne fired a flare to get its attention when it came alongside, they spoke by megaphone," said his mother, Peggy Dickinsons, who learned her son's whereabouts through Canadian ham operator picked up a message from the Dickinson's 8-foot-11-inch sailboat was sighted by the freighter more than halfway toward his destination of Falmouth, England.

He said he'd do his best to find out.

Hauser comments that that is the first time he has ever heard Davis mention going to Pinochet.

What Davis says is that the movie brought home to him is that most people who see it end up believing it — it's very bothersome.

He says it was also sad that this unhappiness and frustration of the family seemed to find its expression in turning on U.S. public officials who were trying to help them.

He says he feels no resentment toward Edmund Hormann, who has publicly expressed his dislike of the ambassador. "Whatever grief they've given me," Davis says, "they've suffered more." That's why Davis excluded Edmund Hormann from the suit.

The post-Allende Santiago of the Costa-Gavars film was one of grim chaos — soldiers in tanks rolling down boulevards, bloodied and mutilated bodies lying at the curbside, a flash of a white horse galloping wildly through the city.

"Well, I didn't see the white horse running down the street," Davis says. But he did see bodies. "There were a lot of guns going off."

Davis says the first time he heard of Charles Hormann was when a consular official informed him of a telephone call from a Hormann friend. "I took all kinds of actions in trying to find him," says Davis, "and bear in mind that he wasn't the only one we were concerned with. How many were missing or known to be picked up by the military? About a couple dozen."

Davis says he even went to the new head of the Chilean government at one point. "I personally carried the inquiries all the way up to [General Augusto] Pinochet," says Davis, who recalls discussing a number of items of business during his visit with Pinochet. "I asked him about both Charles Hormann and Frank Teruggi [another American picked up by the military and later found dead]. He said he'd do his best to find out."

Hauser comments that that is the first time he has ever heard Davis mention going to Pinochet.

What Davis finds especially stinging is a scene in the film that is cited in the suit: "The movie does raise questions about government officials," says Sheldon Mitteman, the head of Universal's legal department. "We felt and still feel that it's not defamatory. I think Ambassador Davis sees a lot of innuendo that's not there."

Hauser points out that many of the statements from his book cited in the suit are quotes from other people.

"I have never said, nor has the book said, that any of the plaintiffs ordered the execution of Charles Hormann," Hauser says. "Obviously, I've said some of the officials were not as forthcoming with information about the Hormann case as they should have been."

The movie was premiered a year ago, and Davis said it has taken that year for all three plaintiffs to make a collective decision to sue. The other two plaintiffs are out of the country — the former consul, Frederick Purdy, is now head of the U.S. consular section in Brasilia, and retired U.S. Navy Captain Ray E. Davis is in Santiago.

Nathaniel Davis said he considered suing when Hauser's book, originally titled, "The Execution of Charles Hormann: An American Sacrifice," appeared in 1978. "but it's a big decision and it's also a big

little smile." "I can certainly say what the

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Ambassador: "Let's level with each other, sir. . . . This mission is pledged to protect American interests, our interests, Mr. Hormann."

Hormann: "They're not mine."

Ambassador: "There are over 3,000 U.S. firms doing business down here and those are American interests. In other words, your interests, I am concerned with the preservation of a way of life."

Says Davis now: "I'm depicted having a set of values in which I'm perfectly prepared to order or acquiesce in the killing of an innocent American in order to defend some business interests. That scene talks about 3,000 businesses doing business in Chile. That's nonsense. You could count the number of U.S. businesses in Chile in September of 1973 on your fingers."

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